CONGRESS.

Little Delaware Goes Back on France.

Captious Saulsbury as the Senatorial Critic.

Speech of Senator Kellogg on the Revival of American Commerce.

Consternation Among the Land Grabbers.

Railroad Land Grants Defeated in the House.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 187L Mr. Harlan, (rep.) of lows, presented a memorial from ver one thousand citizens of Des Moines Valley, Iowa, setorth that by a decision of the Supreme Court of the lands on which they settled in good faith for the purpose of obtaining homesteads, and asking relief. Referred to the

committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. COLE, (rep.) of Cal., presented the petition of as-

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. SAULEBURY, (dem.) of Del., addressing the Chair, said he rose for the first time in his life to a question of privage—not one of mere personal privilege, but a question which affected the character and dignity of the Senate of the United States. He moved to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Fomeroy's resolution of sympathy with the people of France and Girmany was adopted on yesterday, so that Senators might read it and see whether it read better back-wards than forwards, or whether there was any sense in. He did not know who offered the resolution and du not and a total the control of the contro Mr. Pomerov, (rep.) of Kan., announced himself as the subtor of the resolution, and knew of nothing wrong bond!

about it.

Mr. SAULSEURY was sorry his friend had said that. He
had noped his irlend would have spared him the necessity of
pointing out the inaccuracies of the resolution.

Mr. Ponk-Rey was willing to spare the Senator (Mr. Saulsbury if that gentleman would spare himself.

Mr. SAULSBUEY proceeded to comment upon the phraseclogy of the resolution. He wanted it fixed up in English.

As it stood it was ungrammatical, not good English, and
abould be reconstructed before being subjected to the scrutny
of foreign nations. as the property of the property of the second property of the scratny to the second property of the second propert

herefore lost.

Mr. CHANDLER, (rep.) of Mich., from the Committee on Commerce, reported a till for the preservation of beacons and other aids to varigation, with an amendment.

Mr. PATTERSON, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on the Listrict of Columbia, reported, with amendments, the shift to incorporate the Union Life Insurance Company of the nited States.

Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., from the Finance Committee, provide back the frouse bill authorizing the Commissioner Internal Revenue to suspend the use of the meter now sed for distilled spirits.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was liscussed.

A motion to proceed to the consideration of the bill was discussed.

Mr. WARNEZ, in reply to Mr. Edmunds, stated that the meter has been shown to be unreliable and of no practical value to the go-erument.

Mr. Hurkann, (dem.) of Obio, spoke of the injustice of compelling owners of distilleries to pay the expense of putling up a meter when its finess had not been demonstrated. He hoped the bill would pass.

Mr. LDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt., objected to the present consideration of the bill, when it went over.

The Senate, on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Obio, look up the House bill to allow the importation of trandy with the same rights of drawback as are allowed on rum and alcohol.

The Senate, on the motion of Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Oblo, look up the House bill to allow the importation of brandy with the same rights of drawback as are allowed on rum and alcohol.

The Senate Finance Committee's amendment, providing that drawbacks shall not be allowed until the passage of this act was agreed to, and the bill passage.

VIRINIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, (rep.) of Va., the amendments of the House to the bill to divide Virginia into two judicial districts were concurred in the MRXIOAN OLL.

At half-passage of the MRXIOAN OLL

sitions in the property of the

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1871.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS. Mr. REEVES, (dem.) of N. Y., presented a numerously signed petition from the citizens of Long island for a commission to audit the Alabama ciaims. SOLDIEES' MONUMENT AT NEWSCHO.

Mr. VAN WYCK, (rep.) of N. Y., introduced a bill granting condemned ordinance for a soldiers' monument at Washing-ton's headquarters at Newburg, N. Y. Referred.

Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., from the Committee Mr. Holman, (dem.) of Ind., from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Captain David L. Wright, of the Fifty first Indians volunteers. Passed.

Mr. HOLMAN, (fem.) of Ind., from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to facilitate the collection of judguages and commissioners the right to examine persons against whom such unsatisted in fight to examine persons against whom such unsatisted likely to consume to property. As the bill was long disciplined as a first of their property, and to order the disposition of such property. As the bill was long disciplined and likely to consume too much time, it was recommitted.

Mr. Kerst, (dem.) of Ind., from the same committee, reported a bill to reference to the United States District and Circuit Courts in Indiana. Passed.

Also giving the assent of Congress to the application of the 500,000 acres of school land in Orgon to the support of common schools. Passed.

Also a bill providing that the act of June 17, 1862, defining additional cause of challenge and prescribing the oath of grand and petit jurors in cases where the United States are a party in name and interest. Passed.

Mr. MERCUR, (rep.) of Pa., from the same committee, reported a bill to provide for the collection of debts due from Southern railroad corporations, authorizing the Secretary of War to compromise, adjust and settle the suits on such terms as to amount and time of payment as may be just and equitable and best calculated to protect the interests of the government Passed.

Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., from the same committee, reported a bill suthorizing the issue of duplicate bonds on the United States under certain conditions in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed. Passed.

Mr. Belloge, (rep.) of Conn., from the same committee, reported a bill suthorizing the issue of duplicate bonds on the United States under certain conditions in lieu of bonds lost or destroyed. Passed.

Mr. SELECTAR, (rep.) of Mass., from the same committee, reported a bill to divide the State of Louislana. Pass

rain and grants, but defined that the responsibility for them attached solely to the republican party, on which party the public official in connection with them was sought to be cant. If the democratic members had stood by the republi-cans who are opposed to suck grants the Northern Pecific italized bill would not have passed, and if they stood by them now they could defeat the bill. Wr. BANDALL, (dem.) of Pa., spoke against the bill and

against all land grants. He held that the public domain should be preserved for actual settlers and as a guarantee for the payment of the public debt, which he declared he was in favor of having paid to the last dollar. He sent up to the Clerk's dess and had read the letter of his colleague, Mr. Myers, to the Labor Reform Association of Philadeiabla, written during the last canvass, in reference to land grants. Mr. MyrRs, (rep.) of Pa., remarked that the letter readjustined the position which he took in favor of this bill; that he would vote for no land grants unless such as were necessary to open up large tracts of territory to trade and commerce. He alluded sarcastically to his colleague Mr. Kandall as the leader of the democratic side of the House, who made all the objections and the motions to adjourn. (Laughter,)

Mr. WILKINSON, (rep.) of Minn., argued in favor of the bill and in support of the land grant policy as tending to open up new lines of travel and to break up great railroad open up new lines of travel and to break up great rainvast misonopolies.

Mr. KELLEY, (rep.) of Pa., spoke in favor of the bill, as being one merely reviving a grant formerly made. He should sustain this and every other revival of grants where it could be shown that good farth and due diligence had been exercised in carrying the original grant into effect; but while he would do that he would vote for no original grant of land other than such as would be necessary to construct a great. Southern transcentimental road. The people of the South were entitled to such a grant, and so he had said when interrogated by his constituents.

Southern transcentinental road. The people of the South were entitled to such a grant, and so he had said when interrogated by his constituents.

Mr. Washinlurs, (rep.) of Wis., reviewed the facts and argued in support of the bill. In realy to an inquiry he said that the buil would corer a little over a million acres.

Mr. JOHNSON, (dem.) of Cal., expressed himself willing to support the bill if the price of the railroad lands were restricted to two deliars and a half per acre, to be sold to actual settiers in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sury acres.

Mr. GOX. (dem.) of N. Y., reminded the House that the great body of the people, the workingmen, irraspective of party, were beginning to be jealous of the course of Congress with reference to the public domain. Whatever might be done hereafter one thing was certain, that the democratic party would fix a plaiform in correspondence with that of the workingmen, and if the republican party made a different plaiform it would only assist the democrate to obtain power in 1872.

Mr. Wilson, (sem.) of Minn, closed the debate with an argument in support of the bill.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to—yeas 102, nays 84.

	Year	-103.	
	Control of the Contro	and the state of t	
Adams,	Dixon, N. C.	Lawrence,	Smith, Ohio,
Ambier,	Dockery,	Lewis.	Starkweather,
Archer,	Duvai,	Manuing,	Stevens,
Arnell,	Dyer,	Mayham,	Stevenson,
Balley,	Ela,	McGrew,	Stiles,
Barnum,	Finkelnburg,	Mckee,	Strader,
Barry,	Garfield,	Mercur,	Strong,
Beatty,	Griswold,	Moore, Ohio,	Ewann,
Benton,	Haight,	Moore, N. J.	Sweeney,
Bingham,	Haldeman.	Morey,	Sypher,
Bird,	Hambleton, Md	Morgan.	Tyner,
Butlington,	Harris,	Morphia.	Upson,
Burchard,	Hawley,	Nibiack,	Van Wyck.
Calkins,	Hay,	Orth.	Van Auken.
Cessna,	Hul,	Packard, Ind.	Van Trump
Clarke, Ks.	Holman,	Packer, Pa.	Voorbees,
Cleveland,	Holmes, N. Y.	Paine, Ga.	Ward.
Coburn,	Johnson,	Perce.	Washburn, Mas
Conner,	Jones, Ky.	Phelps,	Welker,
Cook,	Judd.	Platt.	Willard.
Cox.	Julian.	Porter.	Williams,
Crebs.	Kellogg, Conn	Patner	Winans,
Darrall.	Kelsey, N. Y.	Randall.	Winchester.
Degener.	Kerr,	Reeves.	
Dickey.	Ketcham,		Witcher,
		Shober,	Woodward.
Dickinson,	Kuapp,	Slocum,	
	Nay	s-84.	
Allison.	Conger.	Loughridge,	Bawyer.
Armstrong.	Cowles.	Lynch,	Scopeld,
Asper,	Dawes.	Maynard,	Sheldon, N. Y.
Atwood,	Dixon, R. I.	McCormick,	Sherrod,
Ayer.	Dox.	McCrary,	Smith, Oregon
Banks,	Eldridge,	McKenzie,	Smith, Tenn.
Beaman,	Farnsworth,	Milnes,	Stokes.
Benjamin,	Ferris,	Morrell, Pa.	Stoughton,
Bethune,	Fisher,	Myers.	Strickland,
Blair.	Gibson,	Negley,	Taffe,
Booker,	Gilfillan,	Newsham,	Tanner.
Bowen.	Hale.	O'Nath	
Boyd.	Hamill.	O'Netil, Paine, Wis.	Taylor,
Brooks, Mass.		Palmer,	Tilman,
Buck,	Hooper,	Poek.	Townsend, Van Horn,
Buckley,	Jenekes.	Peter.	van norn,
	Puller P-	Peters,	Wailace,
Burgett,	Kelley, Pa.	Poland,	Washburn, Wis
Butler, Tenn.	Lauin,	Pomeroy,	Wilkinson,
Churchill,	Lash,	Price,	Wilson, Minn.
Clark, Texas,	Logan,	Roots,	Wolf,
Cobb, Wis.	Long,	Sanford,	Young.

The House then took up, as a special order, the bill ported by Mr. Hoar to establish a system of national countion, but without proceeding in its consideration the Ho at a quarter past four adjourned.

THE MARKET QUESTION.

The Proposition to Sell the New York Markets-Commotion Among the Long The resolution of the Commissioners of the Sink-

ing Fund, to sell to private parties under appraisement all the New York markets, except that in the Eighteenth ward, has caused considerable of a sensation among the farmers of Long Island. The farmers cannot understand the nature of this movement. Some incline to the idea that the city authorities resort to this means as an artifice to repel the approach of the farmers, and to obviate the effect that a refusal to grant their petition would create. The press having taken a lively interest in the matter has awakened the people to a true sense of the inadequacy of the markets, and if taxpaying influence is capable of bringing about a reform there seems now but ittle doubt of its accomplishment. The agricultural mind cannot conceive how it is to be benefited by the sale of the markets to private parties. Those who are foremost in the movement think it is going to bring about spiendid results. If the market is purchased by capitalists who are desirous of increasing their fortunes they will afford to the farmers all reasonable accommodation, while they will also see that they are protected in the sale of their products. Other farmers think that the market will be destroyed and warehouses and manufactories erected. The invitation about to be extended to the farmers to land their produce at the Eighteenth Ward Market is but httle spoken of. All the questions will be discussed at the mass meeting next Monday. No little excitement prevails over the proposition to sell the markets, and the farmers fear they will not have time to organize a company for the purchase of a site before the crafty speculators will have monopolized everything. ment. Some incline to the idea that the city au-

TRADESMEN AND MECHANICS! SOCIETY.

Dramatic Recitals by Mr. Murdoch at Stein.

way Hall.

An immense house greeted Mr. Murdech last night at Steinway Hall. The president of the society having introduced the great tragedian he came forward and announced the different pieces he would filustrate during the evening, opening with the scene from "Othello between Iago. Roderigo, Cassio, Montano and the gentlemen. After the carousing, when Cassio comes back, and Montano and ne fight, Mr. Murdoen worked up the scene to a high pitch, carrying his audience entirely with him. It wanted but the scenery, to hear the dreadful bell, and see his Moorship rush on from the castle gates, scimetar in hand, and knocking up the swords of the combutants strike a picture. The applause was not wanting either, for it burst from every part of the house. He then rehd the beautiful story of "Virginia, the Roman Maiden," and so vividity did he render the awful scene where the heroic father stays his daughter, that every lady in the vast audience was in tears. Next came Beranger's "King of Yvetot," after which he acted the pathetic story of the "Vagabonds; or, the Fiddler and His Dog." Mr. Murdoeh prefaced this story with an explanation of it, and said it was a most essential temperance lecture, which it certainly is. Then he recited the epic of the "Pirate of Lake Erie," bringing the evening's entertainment to a close with "Sheridan's Ride," which he read by particular request. between Iago, Roderigo, Cassio, Montano and the

A Sterm of Public Indignation-A Mass Meeting Called-Temporary Triumph of Corruption-What Budley S. Gregory

The astonishment created in Jersey City at the announcement that the Bergen "ring" had found its way into the new government of the city continues unabated. The honest, trustworthy men on the commissions which are to rule the city are in a hopeless minority. All the efforts of the committee sent from Jersey City to secure the passage of an honest measure, with honest men to control the city treasure, with availing. Accordingly there is wide-spread dissatisfaction among the citizens without regard to party.

satisfaction smong the citizens without regard to party.

A MASS MEETING
has been called for to-morrow afterneon to enable the taxpayers to give expression to their feelings in the matter. Preliminary meetings were held in several wards last evening, and in the Fourth, Seventh and Eighth the republican members of the Legislature from Jersey City were denounced as having sold themselves to the Eric Rallway and the Bergen "ring." In fact, public indignation was never expressed in a more emphatic manner. If the new charter were only submitted to the people, or even to the republican party, from whose leaders it is supposed to emanate, three names would be cartainly erased from the Beard of Works.

The charter was taken up in the legislative committee at Trenton on Wednesday evening, but owing to the strong opposition manifested by Dualley S. Gregory, Jr., who

DENOUNCED THE MEASURE,
its further consideration was postponed till next Tuesday, when a host of citizens will address the committee in opposition to it. Mr. Gregory is using every effort to protect the people against what is properly designated

A FRAUD, A SWINDLE AND AN OUTRAGE on the people of Jersey (its. His father, who was a

properly designated

A FRAUD, A SWINDLE AND AN OUTRAGE
on the people of Jersey City. His father, who was a
candidate for United States Senator, is also heart
and soul in opposition. A Hebald reporter called
on him yesterday and the old gentleman stated that
the charter cannot possibly pass in its present state.
He thinks that the people will rise against it and defeat the corrupt men who are endeavoring to ride
into power and plunder the people.

OPERATIONS AT THE COLD SPRING FOUNDRY.

POUGHEEPSIE, Feb. 2, 1871. All the available force of the Cold Spring foundry have been set to work for the manufacture of 80,000 bomb shells. It does not transpire whence the order

REPUBLICAN REORGANIZATION.

Meeting of the New General Committee Last Evening.

The Report of the Greeley Committee-The Anti-Tammanyite Purists Voted Down-Greeley Comes to Grief as Chairman.

A meeting of the new Republican General Committee was held last evening at the headquarters in Twenty-second street. It was stormy; but when was a local republican committee ever harmonious? It differed happily, however, from many of its predecessors in the fact that, black and troubled as was ence or twice its political complexien, it broke up in comparative screnity, with the gas turned on full, and without the friendly intervention of the Metro-

politan Police force.

The Chairman called the meeting to order at eight o'clock, to the minute, and business was at once inaugurated by the reading of the bylaws and constitution reported by the special committee for the guidance of future debates and action. Action upon it was, however, postpened until the following

was read from the special committee, headed by Horace Greeley and Cochrane, which was appointed to prepare a statement for the instruction of the State Central Committee in regard to the local dissensions of the party:-

To the Hon. J. H. RAMBEY, Chairman Special Committee of the Republican State Committee:

Sin—The undersigned, a committee appointed by the Union Republican General Committee of the city of New York, at a recent meeting, have had referred to them a communication from the committee of which you are chairman, in regard to matters concerning the condition of the republican party in our city.

In replying to said communication, the undersigned, in hehalf of the organization they represent, beg leave to assure you that they shall be happy at all times to co-operate with the State Committee represented by you, in efforts to harmonize, invigorate and strengthen the republican party in our city. We waive and consideration of the extent and limits of the State Committee's powers, choosing to regard imant suggestions of means whereby the Union General Committee of our city. The West of the Committee of our city was above indicated.

ilimits of the State Committee's powers, choosing to regard its action in the premises as a series of friendly and well meant suggestions of means whereby the Union General Committee of our city may so act as to promote the great ends above indicated.

Unaware that the State Committee has been clothed with power to dissoive and reconstruct the local organizations of the party, and especially one that represents one-offth of the population of our State, we yet assure you that the State Committee can suggest no course of action to the bed represented by us that will not receive the most restricted consideration of that body. And we assure you that no suggestion of that body. And we assure you that no suggestion of the State Committee which urges our General Committee to greate efforts to promote the harmony purity and efficiency of the republican party in our city will be regarded by the city as obtrustive or imperiment.

We desire that yourself and the body that you represent shall understand that in thus considering this question of authority; we do so in no spirit of factious opposition, but with the sincere desire of advancing the beat interests of the great party of which we are all members.

In reply to the first and second charges against the present organization of the party in our city, submitted by you, we have to say, that if any known republican or republicans in either of the Assembly districts of the city, represented in the General Committee, of which Mr. Horace Greeley is president, will present any complaint embodying the charges you submit, or any other cause of grievance against the party organization in the district or districts to the President of said General Committee, such complain shall be promptly considered and fairly adjudicated, and that until such complaints where here to complain shall be promptly considered and fairly adjudicated.

To the third charge we have to say that any republicans holding places under the uninelpal authorities of this city do so under a custom that is older t

republicans is no evidence of party infidelity in the present incumbents.

We beg leave to add that any persons holding municipal offices in this city who, being members of our General Committee, or members of any organization represented in said committee, abail be charged by republicans living in their respective districts with party indelity, such persons shall be promptly tried, and if found guilty expelled from our organization. The body we represent is as anxious to maintain party purity and fidelity as is the State Committee, and will do all in its power to secure that result.

To the fourth charge the undersigned have to say that the present General Committee is not responsible for the composition of its immediate predecessor, over which it had no control.

position of its immediate predecessor, over which it had no control.

To the fifth, sixth and seventh charges the foregoing responses are respectfully reiterated. We beg leave to ado, in illustration, that circulars recommending, and ballots containing the names of democratic candidates for both State and city offices, were sent out from the rooms of the State Committee just prior to the last State election, under the advice and direction of parties conspicuously pressing the charges against our organization. We need not add that the State Committee never authorized or approved such treachery, and should not be dissolved on account of it.

To the eighth charge we respectfully submit, that if "large numbers of the genuine republicans" took no part in the December primaries, that they did, by such neglect, estop numbers of the genuine republicans" took no part in the December primaries, that they did, by such neglect, estop themselves from all reasonable ground of complaint against the present party organization.

To the three remaining charges submitted by your committee we respectfully beg seave to repeat that if any republican, whether of the "ten thousand" you speak of, or of last year's General Committee, or of the "County Convention" reterred

To the three remaining charges submitted by your committee we respectfully beg leave to repeat that if any republican, whether of the "ten thousand" you speak of, or of last year's General Committee, or of the "County Convention" referred to, have any party grievances to complain of, and will submit them to the General Committee, such complain of, and will submit them to the General Committee, such complains will be promptly investigated and justice done.

The undersigned respectfully submit that the well established and universally recognized principle of allowing delegated bodies to oe the judges of the election and qualifications of their own members is applicance to the present Republican General Committee of our city; and if that principle is ignored in the present case, by dissolving it, on aliegations made against certain of its constituents (no charge will be established of the committee staff), a precedent will be established for other committee staff, a precedent will be established for other committee staff, and other committee staff, a precedent will be established for other committee staff, and the party machiners and two there can be committeed as the committee staff, and the party machiners and the party machiners and ever-changing body of men from other parts of the State on the number.

The State Committee is composed of thirty-one members. Say seventeen are necessary for a quorum for the transaction of business; nine of that seventeen are a majority. Shall nine men adopt a measure of such vast party importance as "the dissolution of the General Committee" of a county so important as ours, with "some fifty thousand" republican voters therein?

The reorganization asked for at your hands implies and compels such dissolution. This expedient has been repeated by tried without success. We deem it unadvisable to repeat it. That remedy will not heal our present party dissensions. The gentlemen asking this action at your hands have hitherto been gratified in a similar demand though never by the State C

mittee, whose actions have not yet been arraigned, but whose existence these gentemen desire to end by your interference.

First—It is charged that, under their promotings, your committee advised that the party in our city should not only make party nominations for city and county officers at the late elections, but should, to some extent, you for democratic candidates—a confession of weakness and despair that no men claiming to be republicans and despair that no men claiming to be republicans ever before induced a Republican State Committee to make, by which advice party lines were so effaced and thousands of republicans so discouraged as not to vote at all or to make their own selection as to which of the democratic candidates their own selection as to which of the democratic candidates their own selection and thousands of republicans as of decorated and thousands of order. The belief that we should thereby gain votes proved entirely failactious.

Sconi—It is charged that the igentieman now asking your aid, in the interest of a faction, induced your committee on to recognize the Republican General Committee of the city of New York, during the late election, by withholding from the republican sunsily made to it by the State Committee—an act of gross injustice to the members of that committee—an act of gross injustice to the members of that committee, whose conduct has never been questioned, and of greater wrong to the party whose olded representative war, and this your committee was persuaded by these and the school of the carry whose official representative are all the school of the committee of the city of New York, during the late election would be pen found it was; and this your committee was persuaded by these and the school of the party whose official representative committee, whose conduct has never been guestioned, and of greater wrong to the party whose official representative committee, whose conduct has never been so so small as to shame even those who ignored that General Committee, and who are now

been so small as to shame even those who ignored that General Committee, and who are now striving to destroy its successor.

Third—It is charged that, under the advice of the parties referred to, your committee was induced to adopt measures by which we lost the official return in favor of the republican Assemblyman in the Seventh Assembly district, where, but for such advice, the majority for Mr. Twombly would have been so large that even democratic rascality would not have head the hardhood requisite to count him out.

Fourth—It is charged that by such advice a candidate was placed in the field against Mr. Costa, the regular republican candidate in the Ninth district (elected the year hefore and counted out by Tammany Hall, by which that district was lost. The candidate opposed to Mr. Costa did, in addition to the aid given him by advice of the parties referred to, also receive money from Tammany Hall for remaining in the canvass against our regular candidate.

Fifth—It is charged that by such advice and add Mr. Gridley, the republican candidate in the Eleventh Assembly district, was defeated by the running against him of one of our accusers, who polled less than one-fourth of the republican vote, and that, by the loss of these three republican members from this city, the Legislature was made over to the democratic party, thus enabling it to so arrange Congressional districts of our State as shall redound to their advantage and our injury.

In conclusion we again beg leave to state that our organi-

the democratic party, thus enabling it to so arrange Congressional districts of our State as shall redound to their advantage and our injury.

In conclusion we again beg leave to state that our organization is as analous for the purity, honor and success of the republican party as yourseless, that we are ready at all times to receive any compaints that may be made to our General Committee, and to do justice to all parties in interest (and we trust the character of our president is sufficient guarantee on that score), that no charges have been submitted against that committee either of refusing to redress grievances or of acts of injustice or party insidelity; that the parties seeking to use your committee in the matter of reorganization are doing so in the interest of the portion of a party, as is seen in the fact that as soon as they found that they could not control the party machinery in the management of which they took part under former reorganizations have seeded from the committees and conventions authorized by the party, as formed by such reorganizations, and now ask your committee to recognize their secession by ignoring and dissolving the central

authority of the party in the county; that reorganization of the party in the past has brought no good; that at this time it will do no good; that such action on your part will be an assumption of power never before used against a local organization; that such act will widen the breach that exists in the party in the city, the effects of which will be felt throughout the State.

Very respectfully,

SINCLAIR TOUSEY,

KNOCH L. FANCHER,

JOSEPH W. HOWE,

JOSEPH W. HOWE,

JOHN COCHRANE,

HORACE GREELEY,

NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1871.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1871.

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1871.

A motion was made to accept the report, which the venerable Horace put to the meeting and summarily declared adopted. Scarcely, however, had the enthusiasm excited by its passage subsided than Mr. Dayton indignantly rose to his feet and upbrailed the chairman with having been led away by his vanity as the probable author of the report to declare it adopted before he had afforded an opnortunity to any member who dissented from the views expressed in it to speak. Horace was naturally completely taken aback, but excused himself, in nervously anxious accents, for his inadvertent injustice. He also again put the report to the meeting, and Mr. Dayton seized the opportunity to say that, while he acquiesced in most provisions of the report he considered it drawn up in a spirit which would not contribute to the harmony and prosperity of the party in the city. So far from being written in the true spirit in which it ought to have been concled, the report was of a character intended—deliberately intended—to promote dissension. The fine sayings it contained were intended to perpetuate the disturbances which now axist. He had hoped that it would, on the contrary, have led to the consolidation into a compact and united party of all who were in opposition to Tammany Hall.

Mr. LLOYD ASPINWALL began to speak in the same strain, when Horace cut him short by saying that he UTTERLY MISCONCEIVED

the purport of the committee's report.

Mr. Aspinwall said no more, but Mr. Dayton again took up the cudgels against Greeley in a lengthy and heated harangue.

Mr. FORSER next spoke. He said he did not regard a man who held a place in a mixed commission as holding office under Tammany. Every man knew the bargain that passed the City Charter. The republicans forced a division of those commissions. They did not make a bargain; they dictated terms. He and Mr. Greeley and fourteen others went to Albany.

Albany.

Mr. Greeley—Yes; but I did not agree to that

Mr. Greeley—Yes; but I did not agree to that division of offices.

Mr. Forstere—No, nor I either. Mr. Forster then went on te give a curious story in regard to THE CAREY-WOMBLY district. He said it was in his knowledge that Mr. Twombly had been dereated by the Central Committee. Two nights before election the third (young democratic) candidate who was running in that district went to the committee and said he had no hope of winning, but did net want the Tammany man elected, and would keep in the ided, if money barely enough to pay his further expenses were given him by the republicans. Mr. Forster then arraigned the committee, who refused that offer on purpose to elect the Tammany man, of treachery and of

their party. in conclusion he warned Mr. Greeley that the men who had pushed him into his present seat did not want him to succeed, and, though he said

seat did not want him to succeed, and, though he said

"GOD BLESS HIM (GREELEY!")
for taking it, he did not think he would succeed.

Several other speakers made more or less animated addresses, and finally Mr. Dayton withdrew his opposition, after having received some hot personal shots in respect to his past political career from Major Fairman.

On motion of General Cochrane acommittee of five, composed of Messrs. Cochrane, Andrews, Forster, Dayton and Conover, were appointed to hear charges against any recream republicans and report on their conduct to the committee.

Mr. Hugh Nessity offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, denouncing the action of the legislature in the Carey-Twombly case as a bold usurpation of power, which disfranchised a majority of the Seventh Assembly district.

The committee then adopted the proposed bylaws, and adjourned before ten o'clock.

THE FENIAN EXILES.

Representatives from the Workingmen's International Society, Officers of the Irish Brigade and of the Sixty-Ninth Regiment and Irish Republican Brotherhood Call on the Prisoners.

The Fenians had a quieter day than usual yesterday. About two hundred visitors made calls upon them, among whom were S. J. Meany, Major D. P. Conyngham, Colonel John O'Mahony, D. O'Sullivan, of the Irish People; John Egan, formerly State Centre of the Fenian Brotnerhood of New Jersey; Captain John F. Scanlon, of Chicago, and P. W. Dunne, of Peoria, Ill.; John E. Kelly, of Elizabeth, N. J.; Captain Lindsay, of the Italian Bersagtieri; Colonel John W. Byron, Captain Rudolph Fitzpatrick, Captain Michael O'Rorke and others. Among the deputation every nationality was represented. At half-past ten A. M. a deputation from the Workingmen's International Society, one of the most powerful revolutionary associations in the world, consisting of Baptiste Hubert, representing the French branch of the organization, and F. A. Sorge, representing the German branch, called on the extles and made them an address verbally. The Fenians, through O'Donovan Rossa and General Burke, repiled. This association has 550,000 members in France, over 400,000 in Germany, 250,000 in England, and 100,000 members in the United States. As is the custom with the Fenlan exiles, they requested that

France, over 400,000 in Germany, 250,000 in England, and 100,000 members in the United States. As is the custom with the Fenian exites, they requested that A written Additional," which was acceded to, and an answer will be returned in writing by the released prisoners. The delegate representing the Slavonic branch of the "international" could not be present owing to sickness, out will be present on a future occasion. During the evening a delegation of the Irish Republican Brotherhood, called and held a secret session with the exiles. Professor Dowling, the inventor of Greek Fire, and James S. O'Sullivan attended this meeting, which was entirely private. A deputation from Yonkers then waited upon the exiles and had an interview, after which General Warren, Colonel Byron and others, ex-members of the Irish Brigade, called upon the exiles. At half-past eight P. M. twenty officers of the Sixty-ninth regiment New York State National Guard called upon the Fenians and bresented them with the following address, which was read by Captain Daniel Lyddy, who had prepared it for the occasion. Captain Lyddy acted as charman of the deputation, and Colonel Cavanagh had command of the delegation, who were in full uniform, with side arms.

THE SIXTY-NINTH TO THE EXILES.

GELLEMEN-In the name of the Sixty-minth regiment we welcome you to this free land, and we tender you our cordial congratulations on your release from the terrible imprisonment which you have suffered at the hands of the British affactoracy. We are of your race, and we welcome you as brothers released from bondage. We are some of the right of the peoples. As soldiers we greet you, members of that galland band who in all lands and ages have unfliance worthy of the best days of old Greece or Roma bearing under terrible trails is the bear.

The Penians have accepted a reception which is to be tendered them by the authorities of the cause of line world of the nobility and holliness of the cause of Irish freedom. That cause will were command our sympathy and support,

Mr. Hawkes Becomes Indiguant. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

Will you please insert the following in answer to the remarks and card published in your report of the Fenian reception on Wednesday?

I simply offered to give a concert at the Academy of Music, the profits of which I would hand over to the Irish exiles. I tried to get their promise to attend it. This, however, they believed themselves unable to do. I then thought, having moved in the matter, I would carry it through, knowing that exiles generally need money, and seeing nothing in the history of Irish patriotism, from Daniel O'Conneil's repeal rents to Fenian subscriptions, to lead me to think they would refuse it. I called on Mr. Fisk, who at once and most generously tendered me the use of his band, also of one of his best prime donne, and added he would also aid me in the matter. Several other gentlemen expressed their willingness to do the same. Neither Mr. Fisk nor any of them knew aught of the matter till addressed by me. I am out of pocket for preliminary preparations, and the exiles are out of moneys that evidently would have aggregated a considerable sum, that's all. I am glad the gentlemen do not need aid, and so will be many other people now being applied to on their behalf. Respectfully, your servant,

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LIVELY DISCUSSION ON AGRICULTURE.

A Cruel Fling at Theoretical Farmers.

A THEATRICAL INCIDENT.

New York Workingmen and Coolie Labor.

John Chinaman's Persecutors in This City Gatting Ready for Him.

ALBANY, Feb. 2, 1871. The culture of the tender cabbage and the proper care of the stately beanstalk are subjects which have crazed more than one philosophically vegetable mind since the time Adam first acted as his own rardener. Is it to be wondered at, then, that, even n winter time, when the hills are snow-clad and not a potato top is to be seen the entire land through, that the subject of agriculture should get wise and deep-thinking legislators by the very ears? Certainly the philosopher of Printing House square would have opened his eyes in astonishment when the question of renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society came up for a peiting in Committee of the Whole. Had he been able to hide his aristocratic form in some out of the way place in the galleries, where he could have seen and heard all that was worth seeing below stairs, he would have espled Alvord rising in his seat when the first section of the bill was read, and heard him talk loud and long about Horace's favorite hobby,

THE TILLING OF THE SOIL.

This he would have relished, but how he would have taken Alvord's wind-up I hesitate to say. It was in these words:—"I know very well that it is intended to place this society in the hands of men who can talk farming from night till morn, write essays and do everything but take care of a farm—men whose names are familiar to the people of the State. They are great on paper. Their theories are magnificent; their practice is nothing. The president and executive ommittees of the society are but ornamental figureheads. The hard-fisted farmers of this State ought to have a word to say in this matter, and hould not be shoved aside to gratify bungling experimentalists." Doubtless the philosopher would have rubbed his eyes a little after this, to see if it was really a republican admirer of his who was thus knocking the foundations from under his own works; but what would he have said when Mr. Fields asked Mr. Alvord if he referred to the author "WHAT I KNOW ABOUT FARMING"

when he referred to men who could write essays on farming, but whose theories could never be put into practice, and when the latter replied, "He is one of the persons I refer to, but he is not the only one?" Who could help admiring the delicacy of this wily answer? Probably the philosopher could; for it may not be a very delicate thing after all, after calling a man a fool, to say that he is only one of many ! Indeed, this agricultural subject, which at first blush one would think was the very last to create any hubbub in the House, was really the only thing that broke in upon the dull monotony of the morning sitting. The New York members, who do no farming

in New York city, which pay certain people better than following the ploughshares where brown stone fronts are not plentiful, took no part in the discussion. It was altogether too deep ploughing for their metropolitan understandings, and so they left the matter to the exclusive pow-wowing of the ruralites. Westchester, Husted and Scribner were particularly auxious that an amendment proposed, making a member not entitled to vote until he had been a member for thirty days before the annual election, should not be adopted. Littlejohn, of Oswego, supported the amendment in a vigorous speech. While delivering it he hit his desk so many hard raps (by way of waking up the members who were trying to get asleep, it was supposed) that Jacobs, who sits in front of him, became terrified and went out into the middle asse, where he stood until the cuairman made him get out of fronts are not plentiful, took no part in the discus-

get out of

THE LINE OF VISION

of Mr. Prince, of Queens, who was anxious to note
Littlejohn's angular gesticulations. The member
from Oswego, however, spoke so loudly and
rapped his desk so hard that everybody
was "attention" before he had said "agriculture" a dozen times. Getting excited at
the close of his speech, he exclaimed:—"The tenthe close of his speech, he exclaimed:—"The tendency of legislation of nowadays is toward centralization of power and the building up of huge monopolies, and so long as I have a voice in a matter of this kindred I shall raise it against its passage. This tendency must be checked; for, as it is, legislation, following its bent, makes the powerful richer and the weak poorer." A shuffling of uneasy feet, premenitory of appliause in the galleries, made itself heard at this stage; but the chairman's gavel preserved the utmost silence, which left the friends of the bill in its original state in a better condition to appreciate Mr. Littlejohn's last remark, which was, "I understand, and I have it from good authority, that there is another bill hidden under this, and that its object will be to compel

compet

CERTAIN VALUABLE LANDS

to be sold to this society at exorbitant prices." This shivered the last timber of the original bill; so, after it had been severely amended, so as to meet the wisnes of its opponents in its first form, the committee rose and reported progress upon it. Who will say after this that the "hard-fisted" farmers haven't friends in the Legislature?

wisnes of its opponents in its first form, the committee rose and reported progress upon it. Who will say after this that the "nard-fisted" farmers haven't friends in the Legislature?

Legislative Theater Goers in Dudgeon.

Quite an amusing scene occurred shortly after the disposal of the Agricultural bill. Mr. Jacoos, of Kings, has an idea, quite a just one too, by the way, that if the Legislature does not work a little harder than it does to get through with the hundreds of bills that are beginning to accumulate at a fearful rate many important measures will have to be given the go-by when the final adjournment takes place. Well, to make his idea worth something ne has made it his special business from time to time to oppose the usual weekly adjournment and to curtail it in some way. Last week the New Yorkers wanted to adjourn until Tuesday morning, but Jacobs again showed his hand and had the time shortened to Monday evening.

PREACHING AND PRACTICE

are two different things, even with legislators, and when Monday evening came there was no Jacobs; but that is neitner here nor there. Suffice it to say that he again proposed to-day that if the House wanted to adjourn on Friday it should hold an evening session tenight. There was a howi on the part of the theatre-loving New Yorkers at this, and cries of "Yes, yes," "No, no," rang out through the chamber. Now, Tom Fields had hired

A BOX IN THE THEATRE

for to-night, and he saw his fun knocked in the head by the motion if carried; so he get up. He began by expatiating upon the merits of the "great actress" whom he desired to see play, and gotiso far, notwithstanding his heavy weight, into the realims of the hifalutin on the tragic art that the whole House burst into a loud roar of laughter. Finding the descriptive useless Thomas resorted to the appealing mood. This way of getting a favor is a strong one, and in a minute or so Denny Burns was wiping a stray tear from his left eye, while even Mynant, all the way from Dunkirk, tried to look composed by reading an o

taken were anxious and hopeful. But alas! when the total was announced it stood 63 to 60, and the theatre-goers lost the day. They held a cancus at six o'clock and tried to sell off their reserved seats

theatre-goers lost the day. They held a caucus at six o'clock and tried to sell off their reserved seats at haif price.

The bill of Mr. Tweed, to provide for a greater supply of pure water for New York, was discussed in Senate Committee of the Whole for over an hour. An amendment by Mr. Caldwell, providing that the water of the lakes shall not be reduced below three feet under high water mark, was adopted. Mr. Tweed consented to an amendment providing for the payment by the Commissioner of Public Works of damages to such persons whose interests are affected by the provisions of the bill. Mr. Tweed refused to consent to an amendment limiting the bonds to be issued under the act to \$1,000,000, but declared that the total expense would be much less. The bill as amended in Committee of the Whole was reported back to the Senate.

GOING FOR "THE HEATHEN CHINEE."

In the Senate this morning Mr. Tweed introduced a bill to prevent the importation of coolies as laborers. He explained that the bill was sent to him by a committee of the Workingmen's Union of New York and as he had not had time to read it, he was

not disposed to father it. The bill declares that the employment of Chinese, or se-called coolie laborers, in any mining, manufacturing or mechanical labor under and in presence of any contract made elsewhere for the same, and under the provisions of which contract such laborers shall have been purposely imported or brought within the limits of this State, shall be unlawful; and any contract made for that purpose or with that intent outside of this State and previous to the introduction of such labor or laborers, shall be deemed null and void and of no binding force or validity whatever within this State. Any person who shall hereafter, in pursuance of any such illegal contract, import, introduce or bring within this State such laborer or laborers, with the intent that they shall be employed and serve under such illegal contract or agreement, shall be deemed guilty of a misuemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000, or imprisonment in a penitentiary for not less than twelve months, or both, in the discretion of the Court. The introduction of the bill created quite a sensation in the Senate, as it is considered very arbitrary in its demands.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill that makes it a mis-

mands.

AFTER THE OFFAL PEOPLE.

Mr. Murphy introduced a bill that makes it a misdemeaner, punishable by a fine of \$500 and six months' imprisonment, for any person to throw dead animals, carrion. or offal into the North or East river, the waters of Raritan Bay or New York. The offender may be arrested by the authorities and conveyed to the place where the offence was committed for trial. It is carefully drawn, and will eventually terminate the nuisances created by the New York Rendering Company and other contractors in New York and Brooklyn.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

BILLS INTRODUCED. BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Tweed—Prohibiting the employment of Chinese or coolle labor. Mr. Tweed said he had introduced the bill at the request of the working men of New York, and was not prepared to say he was in favor of it.

By Mr. Pierce—Incorporating the Long Island Loan and Trust Company with a capital of \$393,000.

Mr. MURPHY introduced a bill prohibiting the throwing of offal, dc., into the East and North rivers. Also to exempt bonds and mortgages on real estate from laxation.

By Mr. LEWIS—For the better protection of life from explosions.

phosions.

BILLS EXPORTED.

Authorizing attorneys and counsellors to take affidavite and acknowledgments; enlarging the powers of the Buffalo Insurance Company.

Mr. LORD reported fororably the bill providing for the payment of the expense for publishing the State official cauvass.

Cauvass.

BILLS PASSED.

Authorizing the city of Binghamton to borrow money for improvements; incorporating the Carkson Cemetery; authorizing Binghamton to purchase a toll house; incorporating the Turn Verein in the city of New York.

GANAL TOLLS ON APPLES, POTATOES, ETC.

Mr. LORD offered the following, which was laid on the table under the rule:—

Resouved, if the Assembly concurs, That the Canal Board be respectfully requested to reduce the rates of tolls on apples, potatoes and all esculent roots to one mill per theusand pounds, being the rate imposed under the toll sheet of 1852.

GENERAL OFFERSE

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:—
Making a just division of the estates of depte reading.

Providing for the election of a supervisor at large for Kings county. Third reading.

Amending the charter of the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary. Third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Barrett Bridge Company was Requiring railroad companies to pay laborers once a month in case contractors fail to do so. Progress.

Froviding for a better supply of pure water for the city of New York.

Recess to seven P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS.
The following bills were ordered to a third reading:
Prohibiting burials in the cemetery corner of Delaware
and North streets, buffalo.
Chartering the fast Chester Savings Bank.
Authorizing the city of Lockport to raise money to pay in-

debtedness.

Amending the Utica Savings Bank charter.

Amending the charter of the Southern Tier Savings Bank at Elmira.

Amending the charter of the American Congregational Union of New York.

Amending the charter of Tottenville, Staten Island.

Appropriating money to pay the State printing expenses.

Authorizing Suffolk county to raise \$85,000 to pay for a County Poorhouse.

Autorizate
County Poorhouse.
To punish mortgagers of personal property who franculenily sell, assign or secrete such property.
The Senate then adjourned.

THE TWOMBLY-CARRY CASE. Mr GOODRICE, on a question of privilege, called attention to an article in the Argus charging him with acting as coun-

to an article in the Argus charging him with acting as counsel for Mr. Twombly. He stated that he did not appear as counsel for that gentleman, except on one occasion, when the counsel was absent, he appeared before the committee and asked for a subpens for witnesses.

Mr. MURPHY, as chairman of the committee, stated that when the committee first met Mr. Geo.trich appeared and announced himself as counsel for Mr. Twombly; that he was present at every meeting, and it was understood by the committee, all through the investigation, that he was acting as such counsel.

GENERAL ORDERS.

committee, all through the investigation, that he was acting as such counsel.

GENERAL ORDER.

The following bills were disposed of as noted:—
The bill renewing the charter of the State Agricultural Society was taken up.

Mr. Alvord moved to strike out the third section, providing that only life members shall be entitled to vote for officers. He then proceeded to denounce what he called an attempt to reduce this society to an excinsive corporation of men of large means. He regarded it as a movement to destroy the usefulness of the society to an excinsive corporation.

Mr. Durver said the Agricultural Committee in reporting this bill thought it eminenty fair and proper that life members only should be entitled to elect the officers of this society. They were the men most interested—the men who had contributed most of their time and means to the benefit and in behalf of the society.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend and Mr. Alvord accepted it, so as to require members to belong to the society thirty days before they shall be entitled to vote. He was opposed to making this society a close corporation. Lost.

Mr. LITTLEJOHN moved to amend the second section by atriking out the provision limiting the bolding of real estate by the society to four places in the State, and limiting the amount of real estate to yet held to \$50,000. He looked upon this as a proposition to confine the annual exhibitions to four places in the State, when that matter should be left open to choice.

a proposition to confine the annual exhibitions to four places in the State, when that matter should be left open to choice, as heretofore. Adopted.

Mr. ALVORD moved that no authority shall be given to buy experimental farms. Adopted.

Mr. SELKEKE moved that the annual elections for officers shall take place at the annual exhibitions, so that the control of this society should be placed in the hands of the farmers, where it properly belongs, and the best time for getting their votes was when they were present at the annual exhibitions. Adopted.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Authorizing the Foughkeepsie and Eastern Railroad Company to cancel a portion of its bonds, and to substitute therefor others of a smaller denomination. Ordered to a third reading.

Making provisions for the governance of the Oriental Savings Bank of New York.

Mr. NAGIFMAN moved an amendment, fixing the location of the bank a certain distance from the New Amsterdam Savings Bank.

Mr. CAMPIELL opposed the amendment as unjust. The corporation had gone to too much expense in selecting their location.

The amendment was lost and the bill was ordered to a

Mr. CAMPELL opposed the amendment as unjust. The corporation had gone to too much expense in selecting their location.

The amendment was lost and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Incorporating the Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society of the city of Troy. Third reading.

The bill authorizing supervisors to fix the compensation of County Treasurers except the counties of New York, Kings, Westchester and Erie, was ordered to a third reading.

Kings, Westchester and Erie, was ordered to a third reading.
Continuing in force the charter of the New York Institution for the Bilad. Third reading.

VETO FROM THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor returned the bill authorizing the clerk of Monroe county to appoint a special deputy and additional clerks, with his objections. He says the general law makes all necessary provisions for the case, and proceess at some length to show that the bill ought not to pass. The bill was again put on its passage, notwinstanding the objections of the Governor, and it was rejected.

BILL INTRODUCED.

Mr. MOSELY introduced a bill to enable manufacturing and other corporations to amend their articles of association.

Recess to 7½ o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

Evening Session.

The Assembly met again at balf-past seven o'clock P. M.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:—
Chauging the name of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at
Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

Amending the charter of the Ladies' Union Aid Society
of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New York.

Authorizing the Troy Cemetery Association to enlarge its
cemetery. Authorizing the Proy Cemetery Association to emlarge its cemetery.
Providing for a further supply of water to the city of Brooklyn and for paying the expenses thereof.
Extending the operation of the law allowing municipal corporations to aid in the construction of railroads to towns in the country of Erie.
Incorporating the American Home Missionary Society.
Amending the charter of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company.

Amending the charter of the Troy and Cohoes Railroad Company.

Extending the Oswego and Midland Railroad, and to facilitate the construction theoreof. On the metion of Mr. POUND, Siagara county was excepted from the operation of the bill, and it was referred to a third reading.

Amending the charter of the Oswego County Savings Bank.

Amending the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics' Savings Bank at Lockport.

Amending the charter of the Mutual Savings Bank of

Troy.

To incorporate the Troy Security and Trust Company.

Authorizing the construction of a railroad from Clinton Authorizing the construction of a ran square to Wolfe street, Syracuse. The Assembly then adjourned.

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILERS' STRIKE.

Meeting of Coal Operators in Philadelphia-Immense Capital Represented-Cembination Against the Miners' Secret Association.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1871.
The largest coal meeting ever known in America was held at the Commercial Exchange to-day. The meeting was called by the Reading Railroad Commeeting was called by the Reading Railroad Company. Mr. Gowan, President of that road, was elected chairman. He addressed the meeting at length, and called attention to the necessity of coal operators combining to prevent strikes among the miners in future. The object of the meeting was to form a capital combination against the secret societies of miners. It is estimated that \$175,000,000 capital was represented.

A committee, consisting of Mr. Gowan and others, left Philadelphia to-night to meet New York operators to-morrow morning. It was unanimously resolved to keep the proceedings secret.

I learned the above facts through private yet reliable channels.

Early Resumption of Operations in the Schuylkill Region.

ВЕТИLЕНЕМ, Ра., Feb. 2, 1871. Everything is quiet in the Luzerne county coal region at present. It is reliably reported that operations will be resumed in a short time. What-ever is done in the Schuyikili region will probably be followed in Luzerne county.